

Novelties
ts.BONDS WILL BE
FORCED AGAINWithdrawals From the Gold
Reserve Continue.

CARLISLE'S NEW YORK VISIT

Was Given Some Advice By the
Bankers.

A PROMINENT POLITICIAN SAYS

BROS
all Street.

IRON PIPE.

FITTINGS

AND

S GOODS

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

w and Planing Mills

ops, Etc.

and Machinery.

SUPPLY CO.

GA

47 S. Broad St.

residences or shops. All

to be getting up and in

all work guaranteed.

our pipe bristles telephone

HENDRIX & CO.

gherty Estate at

Auction.

house, Tuesday, March

O'clock, A. M.

valuable estate, tracts

all central and cheap

tion of each place of

plans showing every

look at them. The prop-

sold, as the executor has

up the estate. Bids

received only when

Parties desiring to be

and a better one than

and all this property will

in business purposes; only

the Equitable building and

one-fourth cash, balance

on one-third cash, bal-

ance in two years at 7 per cent

on interest, or all cash at op-

tion. Title absolute. Write

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

FORREST ADAIR.

ADAIR.

nd Renting Agent,

Kimball House.

OR RENT.

MAN & SON.

Renting and

ans,

hree St.

Want To Know How Cleveland Can

Possibly Avoid Another Bond

Issue if Bankers Want It.

Washington, February 26.—(Special.)—

is already taking, both in politics and

visual circles, about another bond issue.

Carlisle heard it during his visit to

New York and has dignified it by discuss-

ing the probabilities with leading bankers

The whole sum of the comfort he

was an expression of the opinion that

the necessity of another issue soon did not

appear. That is to say, if this year's

are good, gold, instead of leaving

the country, may come into the country.

If Mr. Carlisle was much impressed with

what the New Yorkers told him, party

leaders in congress are not. They do not

believe that another issue will be

necessary, but it will be forced on the

administration before the year is out. And

he further believes that the New York

bankers will be a party to the new loan.

Already the figures show that nearly

\$100,000 of gold have been withdrawn

during the past month, and over half a

million was taken today.

The argument is," said a prominent

politician, "that if the revenues of the

government are not sufficient, in what

particular will the situation for the

next twelve months differ from the

situation of the past twelve months? The

values of trade will continue against

the government, duties on heavy imports

have to be paid in gold, and the

bankers will still be available for the

issue of bonds. The question is, will

the government be able to raise the money

it needs? The answer is, no. The

government is not able to raise the

money it needs. The answer is, no. The

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money it needs. The answer is, no. The

government is not able to raise the

money it needs. The answer is, no. The

government is not able to raise the

contracts contingent upon them, while it

does not countenance lotteries.

The attorney general, therefore, concludes

that all companies which promise to pay

to part only of a class who all stand on an

equal footing, leaving the selection to de-

pend on a matter of hazard, whether such

payments constitute the entire scheme of

their business or are connected with other

features which would not by themselves

be objectionable, come within the provi-

sion of the anti-lottery law and are not

entitled to the use of the United States

mail.

HARTER LAID TO REST.

Business Was Suspended During the

Ceremony.

Mansfield, O., February 26.—The funeral

of ex-Congressman Michael J. Harter oc-

curred at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Business

generally was suspended, the schools dis-

missed for the afternoon and all public and

many private buildings were draped in

mourning.

A private funeral service was held at the

home of the deceased at 11 o'clock for the

family and immediate friends. The service

was conducted by Rev. Dr. S. A. Ort, pres-

ident of Wittenberg college, Springfield. At noon

the body was conveyed to St. Luke's Lu-

theran church, of which the deceased was a

founder, where it lay in state until 1:45

o'clock p. m. During that time the body

was viewed by 1,000 people. The men of

the shops and factories, the ministers and

citizens in general, formed in procession at

the public square and marched to the

church.

The public funeral services were held at

the church at 2 o'clock p. m., the Rev.

George H. Reen, the pastor, officiating.

Many of the men of the town were in at-

tendance, among them ex-governors Foster

and McKinley.

NO BLUE AND GRAY PARADE.

SENTIMENT IN THE NORTH OP-

POSED TO THE REUNION.

It Has Been Abandoned Because of Op-

position—Commander-in-Chief of

the G. A. R. Objected.

New York, February 26.—An evening pa-

per says:

The proposed "blue and gray" parade

which was to take place in this city on

February 27, next, in which the union and

confederate veterans were to take part, and

which has been so widely discussed by

WEYLER'S UGLY
WARFARE BEGINSSpanish Soldiers Murder Peaceful
Cuban Citizens.

STORY OF FEARFUL MASSECRE

Nearly a Score of Unarmed Men Sent

to Death.

THE TROOPERS BOAST OF THEIR MURDER

Ons Woman Struck Insensible and Her

Invalid Husband Shot Down.

Weyler Simply Smiles.

Havana, February 26, via Key West, Fla.,

February 26.—Refugees from the towns of

Punta Brava and Guatiao, twelve miles

away, have arrived at Havana, and state

that a reign of terror exists in their locality

in consequence of troops having massacred

peaceable citizens at Guatiao on Saturday

the 23d.

The official government report issued Sun-

day states that a fight occurred near Punta

Brava on the previous day between

troops sent from Mariano and the insur-

gent bands of Villanueva and Acosta, re-

sulting in a glorious victory for the Span-

ish arms and twenty insurgents having

been killed and fifteen prisoners taken.

Residents at Guatiao have identified

fifteen of the dead as peaceful (peaceful

citizens), two were insurgents and the pris-

oners are nearly all said to be peaceful. One

of them named Ladislao Quintero claims

American citizenship. He is wounded by a

ball in the arm. The following names of the

dead peacefuls have been obtained:

Jose Cantera, Pedro Amador, Pascual

Chaves, Fidel Prieto, Francisco Lora, Il-

defonso, M. Hernandez, Ascaido Garcia,

Francisco Sales, and Pancho Chico. It is

impossible to obtain the names of the oth-

ers owing to the flight of the inhabitants.

A thorough investigation by American

correspondents despite the fact that one of

their number has been attached to the high-

way command, and the fact that the com-

mander of the troops, General G. G. Dick-

inson, has resulted in obtaining the following

facts:

Insurgents Unarmed.

On the morning of the 23d a band not ex-

ceeding fifty insurgents under Villanueva

and Acosta were attacking the highway

by troops under Lieutenant Zugasti and

civil guards under the alcade of the

town of Punta Brava. The fight occurred

at the western entrance of Punta Brava

verified by persons who went to Punta

Brava.

The authorities, arrested through mistake

Charles Michelson and his interpreter, Lo-

renzo Betancourt, were sent no further

than Mariano, and are in no way respon-

sible for this story.

Marquis de Cervera, in an official report

of the affair to the captain general, says

of the company:

"Worthy of all praise, your excellency, is

the comports of this column, of which

I feel myself proud. Captain Calvo and

all others merit the consideration of your

excellency. I can assure you the efforts

made exceed all praise. All are worthy,

your excellency, for they have done today

what your excellency gloriously did at

Jaina Santo Domingo thirty years ago."

Towns Are Deserted.

The towns of Guatiao and Punta Brava

are now deserted. The residents fled to

Havana in fear of their lives. Of 170 peo-

ple in the latter town only 10 remain.

The action of the troops so close to Ha-

vana has created an intense sensation here.

The only official notice taken by the gov-

ernment is a telegram of congratulation

sent Marquis de Cervera Sunday.

General Weyler when asked if he had in-

vestigated the affair replied that there was

a combat and several persons were killed

with arms in hand. The prisoners were also

taken with arms, he said.

Michelson Released.

Havana, February 26.—Charles Michelson,

special correspondent of The New York

Journal, and his interpreter, Lorenzo

Betancourt, who were arrested at their

hotel at an early hour yesterday morning

and taken to the Castillo, were released

provisionally tonight.

ALERT SENT TO NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—(Special.)—

Senator Tom Carter's speech in the sen-

ate today on the tariff bill and its rela-

tion to the silver question not only led to

an angry discussion in that body, but is

the cause of heated comment among re-

publicans outside. The free coinage re-

publicans have heretofore been in doubt

as to his real position on the silver

issue, in spite of the fact that he has

twice voted against taking up the tariff

bill. Whatever doubt they or any one

else may have had has been dispelled by

his remarks. He is a straight-out free

STRAIGHT WORDS
FROM CARTERHe Replied to the Criticisms on Free
Coinage Republicans.

DENOUNCED THE TARIFF BILL

And Declared That It Was Thoroughly
Unrepublican.

HE IS HIS PARTY'S EXECUTIVE HEAD

His Resignation Is Called For by

Those Against Him—Red-Hot
Times Are Ahead.

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his remarks. He is a straight-out free

coinage man.

To the goldbug tariff republicans his

speech was irritating and exasperating

in the last degree. It was perfectly plain

to them that if he has not been heretofore

that no hopes of passage of a tariff bill

can be based upon the support of men

from the west either now or hereafter.

Carter construed the Minneapolis mon-

etary plank, the latest official utterance of

the republican party on the subject to

mean the free coinage of silver. He

announced the tariff bill passed by the

house as unrepublican in that it was based

on the Wilson act, continuing its ad valorem

instead of adopting specific duties.

He declared that while the republicans

of the east were willing to carry out the

republican platform as to the tariff, they

refused to carry it out as a whole by

giving free coinage the relief its friends

demand.

He resented the comments of the lead-

ing republican papers in harshly criticising

his course toward the tariff bill as traitor-

ous to his party, but he made no attempt

to explain how he reconciled his action

in opposing the evident will of his party,

while at the same time he occupies the

position of the party's executive head. It

was thought he might enter into an ex-

planation of this phase of the controversy

but he did not. He declared that he

was as good a republican as anybody

vote against taking up the house tariff

bill on the 13th of February.

Carter Justifies Himself.

Mr. Carter was still speaking to a deeply

interested audience when the morning hour

expired and the Cuban resolution came up

as the criminal business, but at the in

REPUBLICAN ROW IN ALABAMA

McKinley and Reed Partisans Are at It
Hammer and Tongs.

HOT MEETING HELD AT SELMA

Two Delegations Named After Several
Fights.

SOME QUEER MOVEMENTS INDULGED IN

There Is Now No Rest for the Politician Who Wants to Enjoy the
Usurper of Office.

Selma, Ala., February 26.—(Special).—The republican county convention held in this city today was the liveliest affair of the kind since reconstruction times. The convention, consisting of 180 delegates, was called to order by a McKinleyite.

When he ascended the stage, the Reed men were in the majority but they were not followed to a neighboring hall and under pretext of getting rid of the crowd, which was very boisterous, adjourned the convention to that hall.

Hurrying out by a side door, he reached the hall ahead of the other delegates. His score of followers elected him temporary chairman, and when the Reed men arrived they found a McKinley organization perfected.

They proceeded to elect a Reed chairman and secretary, however, and the two occupied the speaker's desk for three hours amid the greatest confusion. During the time several fights occurred.

The result was that two delegates—one favoring Reed, the other McKinley—were elected.

Dr. Mosely, chairman of the state republican state executive committee, who was here to attend the convention, was locked out of the hall for an hour and a half.

BUCK WON IN GAINESVILLE.

Controlled the Meeting and Had His
Delegates Named.

Gainesville, Ga., February 26.—(Special).—In response to a call by Mr. Josiah Prater, chairman of the republican executive committee of Hall county, a meeting was held in the superior courtroom at high noon today.

The chairman called the meeting to order, made a few remarks and read the call. On motion of Mr. Josiah Prater, Mr. Josiah Prater was elected chairman and Mr. W. H. Warner secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Judge Gaston, the following named persons were elected delegates to attend the state convention, which meets in Atlanta on the 28th of April:

Joseph Prater, L. S. Sims, colored; H. L. Richardson and R. A. Chambers, colored. On motion of Judge Gaston the following named four persons were elected to attend the ninth district convention, to be held at Gainesville on the 18th of March: John T. Hughes, Nelson J. Egan, colored; Marion Brown and Thomas Sanders, colored.

On motion of Judge Gaston the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That we, the republicans of Hall county, now in convention assembled, do hereby direct and instruct the delegates to the state convention to vote for A. E. Buck, of Atlanta; J. F. Hanson, of Macon; H. L. Rucker, colored, of Savannah, and George W. Clark, of the state at large to the republican national convention to be held at St. Louis on the 18th of June."

The district convention, the delegates to the state convention from the east side to be chosen by the republicans from that side and one from the west side to be chosen from that side."

On motion of Judge Gaston, there being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICANS AT ALBANY.

Delegates Will Be Selected in District
Convention Today.

Albany, Ga., February 26.—(Special).—The cohorts of republicanism are gathering here to participate in the fight for the presidential delegates to be selected in the district convention tomorrow.

The wire pullers for both Reed and McKinley from Atlanta and other points in the state have been here for several days and the local cohorts of negro politicians have been reveling in whiskey and cigars. The only prominent white republican who has so far put in appearance is Mr. Collector Johnson, of Liberty, and Bill Pidgeon and other leaders of the convention will be held in the courthouse during the recess of the county court tomorrow between 12 and 2 o'clock.

GADSDEN TRIBUNE IS POPULIST

Purchase Has Been Made and a New
Management Is In.

Gadsden, Ala., February 26.—(Special).—The populists today purchased the Gadsden Tribune from Mr. D. D. Sibley, paying him \$1,800 for it in notes running from two to three years. The paper will be run by C. D. Clark, the former manager under the old management. A stock company has been formed, and the directors will meet next week, when a new name will be selected and the course and policy of the paper changed. The paper has been in the hands twelve times since it was first launched.

REED MADE A FAUX PAS.

REFUSED TO EXPEDITE AN ALA-
BAMA BILL FOR SCHOOL AID.

It Applied to Both Blacks and Whites
and Now Both Sides Are Very
Angry at the Speaker.

Montgomery, Ala., February 26.—(Special).—It develops that Speaker Reed has declined to do anything toward expediting the passage of the bill which is intended to aid the Alabama White Girls' Industrial school at Montevallo and the Tuskegee Colored institute by means of endowments of public lands in Alabama. Mr. Underwood and other congressmen from Alabama tried hard to get the consent of the speaker for early recognition, so that speedy action could be had, but the speaker refused and the bill will have to wait until the next session of the Alabama legislature. This is unfortunate, particularly for the white school, as the process of building and equipping it has been stopped until congress can be heard from. In the making of the anticipated gift, Mr. Reed's declination to favor the people of Alabama in this matter will not serve to help his chances, it is believed, and will rather hurt the white or colored republican contingent.

A Co-Operative Protection.

The farmers of Pike county have formed a mutual fire insurance association and will undertake to protect each other against loss or damage by fire, instead of paying to eastern and foreign companies the alleged enormous charges that are levied for such indemnity. They are believed, of Troy, was elected president, Mr. Shelby Sanders, of the same place, treasurer. A conscientious and intelligent

board of directors was chosen, and it is believed that practically every farmer in the county will insure with the home concern.

Railroad Bill Again.

Railroad Bill is said to be infesting his old haunts in the woods and marshes of Beaufort county. A railroad man reports having seen him on a freight train from Florence to the other end of a Winchester and pistol. A chum of the desperado, one Willie, has made an affidavit that Railroad Bill has recently been camping at Joe Hall's old place near from Florence, and that to his knowledge he is daily advised as to any movements the railroad men may make. The negro has provided the office with a disagreeable telling how to reach the hiding place of the desperado, and it is probable that another effort is now being planned to capture him.

A New Baptist Paper.

The Montgomery Baptist, a weekly paper to be devoted to the interests of the Baptist churches of this city and state, and in an especial manner to the success of the Montgomery Baptist Union, will make its first appearance early in March. The new paper, George B. Eager will be editor in chief and Rev. W. D. Gay, J. L. Thompson and C. Johnston will be assistant editors. It is expected that the publication will be most interesting and instructive one.

The Blue-Fogging Nuptials.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the home of the bride's father, Colonel I. B. Feagin, at Union Springs, Mr. E. L. Blue was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Feagin, one of the most charming women of that attractive little city. Mr. Blue, who also resides at Union Springs, is one of the most prominent and promising young attorneys in the black belt, and the young couple have a host of friends throughout the state. After the ceremony they left for a bridal tour through Florida.

A Distressing Accident.

The last issue of The Geneva Citizen says: A terrible accident happened here last night. Mrs. George Winslow, while in an apoplectic fit was burned to death. There was no one present to witness the tragedy. She had three children. Mr. Winslow was out in town. The lady was buried this afternoon. While at the home of Mrs. W. Stokes, a sister of Mrs. Winslow, fainted, and great difficulty was experienced in reviving her.

Probate Judge Riley Dead.

Information has been received at the capital of the state, on Tuesday evening, of the death of Hon. Malachi Riley, probate judge of Covington county, who died at Andalusia. He had been ill for some weeks, and the announcement was not unexpected here. Judge Riley was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Covington county, and his death is regarded as a very great loss to the county. Deceased had been probate judge of Covington since 1880. He leaves a wife and several children.

OTHER ARRESTS MAY FOLLOW

It Is Said That a Tugboat Owner Be-
trayed the Party.

New York, February 26.—There is little if any doubt that several other members of the Cuban revolutionary party are to be arrested in connection with the Hawkins, Landau and Bermuda expeditions, as the United States deputy marshals are scouring around after compatriots of General Garcia.

An additional arrest was made shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon in the federal building. The prisoner, who gave his name as Bernardo J. Bueno, was brought before Judge Johnston, but it was rumored that he had been paid \$1,500 for examination March 3d. The warrant on which the arrest was made, charges violation of the neutrality laws.

The customs officials today opened a number of boxes on the lighter J. S. T. Stranahan and found cartridges and medicines. It was rumored that there was a quantity of dynamite hidden on the Stranahan, but it was found that no dynamite had been found.

The revenue cutter Chandler took out a relief cruise from New York to the Bermuda at 6 o'clock this evening and brought back the men who have had charge of her for the last two days. They also brought ashore a part of the crew, who are being kept in a lock-up so that she could not be by any means get her propeller in motion and slip away with the crew. It was rumored that the story of the expedition got out through the treachery of a tugboat owner who went to the Spanish consul and sold the plans.

ABOUT THE PEABODY FUND.

General Manager Curry Talks of the
Noble Educational Fund.

Jackson, Miss., February 26.—(Special).—The general manager of the Peabody fund Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who has been invited by joint resolution of the house and senate to address the legislature, was met at the train by a legislative committee, by Chancellor Fulton, of the State university; State superintendent of education, and citizens. He was presented at the request of the legislature by the gifted orator, Colonel C. E. Hooker.

Dr. Curry was warmly received and delivered an address of great interest and instructive reference to the reconstruction era graphic and eloquent. He spoke of the Peabody fund in Mississippi and the south generally. He urged united effort on the part of the southern states by appropriation to the placing of a bronze statue of George Peabody in the state capitol building. He spoke of the Peabody fund as a noble educational fund, and closed with an eloquent plea for education. He was given a cordial reception and was frequently applauded.

Dr. Curry is the guest of Colonel Hooker.

He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. The family is one of the wealthiest and most prominent in this county.

Sudden Death of Mrs. Stanly.

Quitman, Ga., February 26.—(Special).—Mrs. Mary J. Stanly died suddenly at her home seven miles southwest of this city, after a brief illness of about a week. She was seventy-one years and four months old and had been a member of the Baptist church for more than sixty years. She and her husband, Mr. W. H. Stanly, died one year ago, were among the first settlers in this section, having moved here from Houston county forty-nine years ago. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss. The family is one of the wealthiest and most prominent in this county.

Mrs. Mary Doyle Injured.

Savannah, Ga., February 26.—(Special).—Mrs. Mary Doyle, the eighty-year-old mother of Mr. John Lyons, a prominent merchant of this city, was knocked down and run over by a horse-drawn wagon on the street this afternoon, and her right leg was crushed so that it had to be amputated. She is not expected to live through the night.

Many Cattle Burned.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 26.—The residence of Mrs. E. E. Marshall, on Taylorland avenue, Fairfield, together with her barn, stables and fourteen head of cattle, was burned today at 12 o'clock by fire, which originated in the barn, where the cattle were stalled. The cattle were burned and the total loss estimated at \$10,000. There was no insurance.

Harriet C. Kerlin Deserted.

Cape Henry, Va., February 26.—The schooner Capt. Kerlin, of Baltimore, previously reported off Hatteras with rudder gone, has been deserted. Life savers went to her today and found the crew and boats gone.

Met and Adjourned.

The special committee to handle the Captain Wright matter met yesterday, but on account of the absence of Mr. Tolbert, one of the members, adjourned without transacting any business.

LANKY FITZ IN ATLANTA

Big Ovation to the Champion at the
Carshed Yesterday.

WILL DICTATE TO CORBETT

Refuses the London Offer and Talks
of His Plans.

JULIAN TALKS ABOUT THE KNOCKOUT BLOW

Tells How the Champion Pushed His
Fist on Maher's Chin—What He
Has To Say.

A mighty shout shook the rafters of the club house, with an easy swing a fine figure, clad in blue, pushed through the huge crowd, placed his brawny hands on the big baggage trucks, and leaped lightly into the car.

"What's de matter wid yer, Fitz? Why don't yer hold to yer quarters an' keep

the mob back. We've got a thing or two to do here."

Martin Julian turned to the champion impatiently.

Without replying, the lanky pugilist walked over to the end of the baggage car, pushed a porter out of the way, and threw his arms about the big lion.

Bob Fitzsimmons arrived in Atlanta yesterday morning at 11:30, after the Atlanta and West Point road from New Orleans.

With him was his wife, Julian, and the lion. Upon his arrival he met with a wonderful ovation. Long before time for the train to come in, the people were packed about the depot, a great expectant throng.

Fitz was asked about the "knockout blow" which he had landed on Maher, a wild rush, a stampede that rendered the several patrolmen on duty helpless. There was an urgent desire to get sight of the world's champion, and the crowd stood closely shut away from sight, and for ten minutes the crowd stood about and howled.

In the baggage car Julian was directing the packing of the huge trunks.

"I have given orders for Fitz not to be seen," he said. "He is tired and wants to rest up a bit. Sorry we couldn't stop the train to let him out."

Then the shout came outside. Fitzsimmons had defied instructions. He emerged from the sleeper and came directly to the baggage car, where he perched upon a trunk.

He was talking about Corbett and the fight. "You can say for me," he said, "that we're hanging on to what we got. Who went to the Spanish consul and sold the plans."

"Corbett, the cur, what does he want? Think I'll meet him like he is. No, much. He'll have to drop himself to a cluster of others before I'll beat him up. Let him meet the class I've downed, and then I might consider a proposition."

"I've never thought of anything I want. I'll tell Corbett when I want to meet him. He can do his talkin', but let him do some fightin' with the fellows in his class. That's the way to win. I'll be a big bit higher. We're not in it for de money like dat now. See?"

"You can say this in The Constitution, 'I'll never fight again except before a club and under regular club supervision. Why? Well, I don't like pacin' for this bull fightin' country for light jobs, not much. That's the way to win. I'll be a big bit higher. We're not in it for de money like dat now. See?"

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ATLANTA, GA., February 27, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are only four men in the field to receive money for The Constitution—the Messrs. Woodliffe and Messrs. Kerst and Wilcox. All others are impostors and should be treated as such. Pay them no money, as their receipts are not worth the paper they are written on.

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Watch Your Address.

Subscribers to The Constitution are urged to watch the date on their addresses. That date, if passed, indicates that the subscriber is in arrears therefrom; if a future date, that he has paid up to it. All subscribers are urged to watch this date, to see that they are properly credited. If the date is not correct write at once.

Macon Subscribers.
Will please transmit their business with The Constitution through the Parker Railway News Company, which is authorized to receipt for moneys paid.

Cause for Alarm.

The people of the whole country have been watching the trial of the men indicted at Green Pond, Colleton county, South Carolina, with unabated interest, and it is useless to say that they have heard of the judicial failure with great disappointment.

It seems, oddly enough, that the terrible tragedy which resulted in the death of a negro woman grew out of the stealing of a Bible. The story of the crime is one too shocking to repeat, so terrible indeed that all parties were forced to the acknowledgment that the authors of the crime should be reached. A number of citizens were arrested, indicted and placed upon trial. These citizens now stand acquitted, but the fact remains true that almost every one of them placed upon the witness stand to give testimony refused to do so under their constitutional privilege that their testimony might criminate themselves. This feature of the case is unfortunate. They should have been able to have made a clean breast of the whole business, and to have established beyond doubt their innocence of complicity at every stage.

The people of the country expect lynch law to be brought to an end. Public sentiment has been crystallized into a determination that the era of lynching must pass away. The community which falls to rid itself of persons who resort to unlawful means must expect to be censured and criticised. This makes it all the more important that the good citizens of such communities should work with earnestness and intelligence for the purpose of locating the authors of lynchings and bringing them to deserved punishment. But the other day Governor Oates, of Alabama, took commendable steps in relation to the crime of that character in his state. The strong utterances of Governor Northen, in Georgia, and of his successor, Governor Atkinson, all go to show that the people of the south are making up their minds that their section will no longer be deserving of censure because of the acts of a few thoughtless and hot-headed people. The lynchers must retire from the field. That is the ultimatum, to which the better element all through the south will respond earnestly.

Our Public Roads.

In another column will be found a letter from Professor C. Morton Strahan, of the State university, which merits careful attention.

The letter is really provoked by the pending investigation of the convict system before Governor Atkinson. There can be no doubt that the system is not which the people of Georgia will not consent to see perpetuated. Its fate is written. The fact that the lease is on the eve of expiration makes the subject of what to do with the convicts an important one not only from a moral standpoint, but upon economic grounds. Georgia has upon her penal rolls over 2,000 names. It is unfortunate that so many people should be upon the convict rolls of the state, but sentimentality cannot remove the fact that criminals must be punished. What to do with these people is the practical question. Public policy demands that their labor should not be thrown in competition with that of the free and honest workmen of the state. The taxpayers very

justly demand that their burdens of taxation should not be increased. It follows then that the convicts must be kept at work in some way so as to inflict upon them the hard labor meditated by the law, and yet to bring in some compensating return to those who have to bear the expense of maintaining them.

As suggested by Professor Strahan, Georgia's system of public roads is in a lamentable condition. Indeed, we have no system at all. The legislature, as he suggests, could not do a better work than to appoint a commission to look into the feasibility of a system of public roads upon which the convicts might be employed. This system should be so well planned that in time the public roads would connect every town and every section in Georgia. The people of the rural districts should be furnished good roadways to their market towns. This can be done by the engineering skill which such a commission could call into consultation. A plan like this would remove all cause of local jealousy, for the system of roads adopted would cover every part of the state, centering at first at all the county sites and thence to the larger neighboring cities, thus dividing its benefits and doing good to the whole state.

The matter is worthy of consideration, and if a plan such as suggested by Professor Strahan can be developed, it would be one of the greatest works that was ever undertaken by Georgia, in that it would add beyond calculation to the market values of the farming country, and at the same time remove convict labor from competition with free labor, and free the state from the necessity of parting with the control which it should exercise over its convicts.

Their Leader Makes an Announcement.

John Sherman, the great republican financial leader, the promoter of the demonetization of silver and the author of all the subsequent legislation enacted in the interest of the money power—the originator, indeed, of the movement for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of 1890—this great republican financial leader, we say, knows where the facetiously named "sound" money "democrats" stand.

Tuesday morning Senator Bacon offered a resolution prohibiting any further issue of bonds, unless such bonds were authorized by congress. Opposing the resolution in committee, Mr. Sherman declared that republicans and "sound" money "democrats" would never consent to the passage of such an act by congress.

The language of Mr. Sherman had an authoritative twang to it, and we have no doubt he spoke by the card, as the phrase goes. We have no doubt he was authorized by the humorously named "sound" money "democrats" to make this official announcement for them.

There is neither news nor information in the statement that the "democrats" who have become converted to the single gold standard will stand shoulder to shoulder with John Sherman and the republicans. That will be their only hope, their strength and their mainstay. The significance of the announcement at this time lies solely in the fact that it is made by John Sherman himself, and in language that leaves no room to doubt that he was authorized by the gold standard "democrats" to make it.

There can be no other refuge for the "sound" money "democrats" than to range themselves under the leadership of John Sherman. Having embraced the policy that he has engrafted in the republican party, it is inevitable that the gold standard "democrats" should look to him for advice and leadership.

A Work Which Should Be Encouraged.

The Constitution takes pleasure in commending the establishment of the Atlanta Free Kindergarten, under the auspices of some of Atlanta's charitable ladies.

The work outlined by this association has been told in the news columns of The Constitution, and need not be repeated here. A work which aims to take little children from destitute and unhealthy homes, waifs from the streets and slums, and by devoted care first attract them, and by a system of object lessons develop the latent faculties of the children's natures, is one which must meet the indorsement of every true man and woman.

The names of the ladies who are taking an interest in this work is sufficient to show that it will be a success. Their appeals should be readily met by every citizen, and every effort should be made in behalf of the success of the movement.

Good Advice.

We are truly glad to see at least one metropolitan newspaper coming to its senses with respect to the illegal and unnecessary issue of bonds to buy gold. The New York World, which was the main factor in preventing another secret and disreputable dicker, gives Mr. Carlisle some advice that is so sound and sensible that we wonder it has not been thrust under the secretary's nose before by some conservative eastern editor. After telling Mr. Carlisle that the best thing he can do is to reject all advice from the big syndicate bankers, The World adds:

"He need have no difficulty in maintaining the gold reserve if he will simply let his banker friends understand that he will issue no more bonds. They will never draw out the reserve gold if they clearly understand that the reserve is to be left to take care of itself. On the contrary they will themselves protect it with deposits whenever necessary—seeing that exhaustion and a lapse to a silver basis would mean ruin to them through the depreciation of the securities they hold."

Mr. Carlisle cannot nerve himself to this point, as Daniel Manning did, he can at least take away the inducement to a raid by declaring that if further bond sales are made they will be really popular sales at a fixed price near the market rate.

He has the matter in his own hands. It is another case in which "only common sense" is needed.

This advice is good up to a certain point—up to the point where Mr. Carlisle's "nerve" is consulted. There never has been the slightest necessity for the

issue of a bond. If the secretary had given the big New York bankers to understand that no bonds would be issued to replenish the reserve, these men would have placed all their gold at the disposal of the treasury, and would have prevented the raising of the reserve in the first place.

But that was a part of the scheme. The World may not know, but the public knows, that the treasury was thrown open to the raiders for the sole purpose of issuing bonds with which to perpetuate the existence of the national banks. The scheme has been partly carried out, but the end is not yet. There is to be more robbery of the people before the money power is satisfied.

A Queer Proposition.

Can it be possible that so progressive a newspaper as The New York Herald is proposing a campaign to kill a corpse? We should never have believed it if the fact had not been spread out in the large type that our contemporary employs on its editorial page.

For months The Herald has been proclaiming to its readers that "the silver craze is dead," and it has kept this up as persistently, but not with as much unconscious humor, as Editor Godkin, of The Evening Post. New York bankers, and others interested in the politics of finance, had only to turn to the editorial columns of The Herald if they wanted to know how the free coinage movement was progressing. They could open its pages, read the proclamation to the effect that free coinage was dead, deceased and defunct, and return to their business with a more comfortable feeling.

But just now The Herald is carrying on (as it were) a Cuban war with itself—a sort of guerrilla conflict, in which there seems to be trouble behind every bush. From Tuesday's issue of our enterprising contemporary we learn, not that the "silver craze" is not too dead to skin, but that "there should be a careful and early campaign of education if 'sound' money is to win the day next November."

"If" Just pause and consider the pendency of that particular "if." The "silver craze" is dead—undeniably dead—unmistakably dead—nevertheless, "if" those who favor the single gold standard hope to win, they must make "a careful and early campaign of education." Think of that! Though the movement in favor of free coinage is too dead to skin, yet those who oppose it will have to make "a careful and early campaign of education" if they are "to win the day next November."

This being the case with the "silver craze" dead, what would happen if the free coinage movement were alive and in good health? If, with the "silver craze" dead, a "campaign of education" is necessary, what would be necessary, in The Herald's opinion, should the free coinage movement chance to be very much alive? We should be glad to have our contemporary inform us.

What The Herald calls "a campaign of education" means the raising of an immense corruption fund to control state primaries and state conventions, and to be employed on such delegates as are amenable to the substantial arguments that the money power knows so well how to offer. It is perhaps one of the most remarkable developments of modern politics that the gold worshippers should be called on to raise money to defeat a cause that the gold worshippers themselves say is dead.

The Cruel People.

Some of Mr. Cleveland's intimate friends, according to Walter Wellman, of The Chicago Times-Herald, are coming to the front with a new and peculiar reason why he should be nominated for a third term. An "intimate friend and official associate" of Mr. Cleveland's informs the alert correspondent that he can see signs of what the president is going to do after he retires from office a year from now. The same "intimate friend and official associate" argues that Mr. Cleveland's long hold on the presidency and his party's nomination therefore for his untitled him for any of the walks and activities of private life, and that he must be anything but a happy man when he leaves the white house.

To this the "intimate friend and official associate" adds: "Some provision should be made for official station and activity of our ex-presidents. It is cruelly to keep a man eight years at the head of affairs, inure him to the habits of direction and authority, and then suddenly drop him so far that he must live out the remainder of his life without ambition, and in an attitude of mind which makes all future activity commonplace and unsatisfying."

"But" is the only word which can be used to save his life from being a mere plea for a third, fourth and even a fifth term for Mr. Cleveland that we have thus far seen. It is a plea that is reeking with sobs and large bags of salt tears. How could the people be so cruel as to refuse to retire Mr. Cleveland to private life at this time of day, leaving him without authority except over such men as he may choose to hire to work in his garden or to clean out his waste-basket?

It is true that George Washington retired from official life with a mind as serene as satisfied ambition could make it. But our other presidents have been content with two terms, feeling that after such honors ambition had nothing more to strive for. But, according to this "intimate friend and official associate" whose words we have quoted, the matter is different with Mr. Cleveland. He don't know what he will do when he retires. He is so keen to control and command, that his friends think it would be positive cruelty to keep him in the white house where he has been inured "to the habit of direction and authority."

This is really a demand on the part of Mr. Cleveland's friends to make him president for life; for, bad as his case would be if he were retired a year from now, it would be still worse five years hence at the end of his third term. He would be still more inured "to the habit of direction and authority," and still less fitted for the commonplace and tasteless duties of a private citizen.

What, then, is the remedy for the cold-blooded cruelty which the people manifest when they drag a man from private life and thrust him into the president's office for two terms? There is but one way in which the people can

undo the damage, and that is for them to elect Mr. Cleveland to office for life, abolish congress, so as to save him from the worry and anxiety forced upon him by that body, and give him authority to make or repeal the laws to suit his own ideas and plans.

Meanwhile, if some of the "intimate friends and official associates" of Mr. Cleveland are doing all they can to make him ridiculous.

The Proposed City Hall.

The Constitution is glad to note the renewed interest in the matter of securing proper quarters for the city government.

Without any reference to existing plans, or to others which may hereafter be advanced, there can be no question but that Atlanta has reached a point where its city government should be properly housed, and where its officers could satisfactorily transact their business with the people. Atlanta, so progressive in many respects, has been notably lacking in providing properly for public purposes. There is only one department of the city government which can be said to have done its duty in this respect, and that is the board of education. This board has wisely and intelligently purchased property all over the city, upon which to erect school buildings, and on these have built to advantage. Every other department has gone on content with makeshifts, paying extravagant rentals for indifferent accommodations and heedless of the increasing values of suitable sites. Were it not for the generosity of a notable citizen, we would not even have a park in which the people of the city could find fresh air and recreation.

There should be no longer delay in the effort to secure a proper city hall—one which would not only be convenient as a public building, but a structure of which the people of the city could be proud.

In all public enterprises there will be conflicts about sites and plans. This is inevitable, but it is the duty of those having authority, after paying respectful attention to all suggestions, to go ahead and make their selection, and perform the duties which are expected of them. The present council will leave no better monument behind it than the solution of the question of Atlanta's city hall. It should proceed carefully, but definitely, and when it has made its decision, the people of Atlanta will indorse it.

Josiah Patterson has been in New England killing the "silver craze" in that section. This is a plain case of Jack the Giant Killer climbing the beanstalk. Josiah will be a great statesman some day if he keeps on practicing.

John Sherman has officially taken the gold standard democrats to his broad and many bosom. In this way Dingley and Turner may wear the same nightcap without talking in their sleep.

If the pugilists could fight as hard as they can talk, the world would soon be at their feet.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has a boom of his own, and it is not a home-made affair. He has been serenaded by a brass band from Arizona.

Mr. Cleveland's "intimate friend and official associate" who declares it would be cruel not to give the old man a third term might get a good situation on a comic weekly when he goes out of office.

We observe in an exchange some suggestions about carnation culture. We commend it to the attention of the many gifted politicians who will be out of a job about this time next year.

Mr. Carlisle informs the New York bankers that both parties will indorse the British gold standard. This leaves the people out of the game altogether. They will have to flock off by themselves and watch the banks run the government.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Truth is often stranger than fiction. Here is a well-voiced story which seems a case in point:

Several years ago Frank Thornleigh left his home in Hamilton because his father had, after the death of his first wife, married a widow. Frank, who was only a young boy, was very fond of his mother, and she, in turn, was very fond of him. One day he ran away and shipped as cabin boy on a boat to Buffalo. On his arrival there he fell in with a Canadian horse dealer, who took him to his home and where he remained until the old gentleman died a short time ago, leaving Frank his \$30,000 estate. The news of this was soon known, and a later visitor his old home recently, and was told by the old man's son that his father's home from being seized on a mortgage. His stepmother, whom he left as a little girl, had grown up into a beautiful young woman. They will be married next week.

During the next three months southern California will be engaged in picking its orange crop, which is estimated at 2,800,000 boxes, or two-thirds of a full yield. The difference, the bill would have passed the senate, and the people entitled would be receiving the money, which would have amounted to over a million dollars. When you get up a man with a good eye, or when you produce one in congress, you are bound to vote for him; but until that is done, we are for Moses, first, last and all the time.

Menelik II is reported to be on the march to Axum for the purpose of obtaining his consecration and coronation as emperor of Ethiopia, says The St. James Gazette.

The combined forces of the republicans and democrats, clothed in purple, mounted on a superbly caparisoned horse, holding in their hands a flag with a cross, and surrounded by a brilliant band of vassals, the claimant to the throne rides up to the porch of the ancient church. Here a bevy of girls clad in white and with a strip of pink ribbon. "Who are you?" they chant, "who wish to enter?" "I am your emperor," is the reply; "the negro-negest of Ethiopia." "You are the emperor," they cry, and the emperor, who is not an emperor, and the silver banner is drawn tight across the doorway. Three times this performance is repeated, and then the emperor, who is not an emperor, severs the ribbon and marches in amidst loud cheering. Taking his stand upon a stone which no foot save that of the negro emperor touches, he utters a curse, and the sacred unction and the crown, swearing to defend the religion of Christ and the faith of Mark, to exterminate heretics, and to rule in the name of God.

Those Local Favorites.
From The Kansas City Journal.
The Manderson boom, although only a few days old, can already compare favorably with the Spooner boom, and it is moving at a rate which promises that by convention time it will be able to measure strength with the Cullum boom itself.

THEY TALK POLITICS.

The problem that has kept the political prophets all over Georgia guessing has at last been solved. Solicitor General Brantley will not be in the race for congress from the eleventh district.

Colonel Brantley announced his position definitely in a card published at Waycross and Brunswick yesterday. For some time he has declined to answer definitely questions bearing on the congressional race, in Georgia politics. Now, however, he has broken the silence, and it may not be an exaggeration of the facts to say that the result is a relief to the mind of the average prophet.

Colonel Brantley has always been a warm friend of Captain Turner, and was, perhaps, his most active supporter in his senatorial race before the last legislature. A good many of the friends of both gentlemen believed that Captain Turner would be in the senatorial race, and that the way would, therefore, be left clear for the man from Glynn to go to congress. It seems, however, that all rumors connecting Captain Turner's name with the senatorial race have been unauthorized, and that he is now in the congressional race for re-election and re-election.

A good many of the boys up in this end of the woods believe from statements which have been made by strong politicians in the eleventh district, that Mr. Brantley has had the assurance of Captain Turner, or rather, of Captain Turner's friends, that he will not be a candidate for congress after he serves his next term, and that he will then be free to write in the district as he pleases. Whether there is any truth in that or not, it is not possible to say definitely. It is doubtless certain, however, that Mr. Brantley has had no direct assurances from Captain Turner himself.

As the race now stands, the two candidates for the congressional nomination will be Captain Turner and Colonel Burch, of Eastman. Colonel Burch has announced his candidacy and has declared it to be his intention to make an active canvass of the district.

Atlanta friends received yesterday from Colonel John F. Delacy, of Eastman, his formal announcement for the Oconee judgeship.

"I have had an experience of over twenty years in the active practice of the law, and I feel that I am qualified to discharge the duties of the office with a conscientious purpose to administer its affairs as will be for the benefit of the public interest and promote the general welfare."

The announcement is accompanied by a letter from Messrs. D. M. Roberts, E. K. Jones, Douglas Gleason, J. E. Wood, E. B. Milner, B. R. Calhoun, William McCree, C. W. Griffin and James Bishop, Jr., of the Eastman bar, who say: "We cordially recommend John F. Delacy for the judgeship of the Oconee judicial circuit. In our opinion he possesses every qualification necessary to discharge the duties of the office. He has no hesitations as to this office will give general satisfaction to the bar and to the people of this circuit."

The Morgan Monitor says up the congressional race in this way:

"We believe that the leading issue in the coming campaign will be the financial question and it cannot be gainsaid that nineteenth century voters of this half breed are fully and unchangeably in favor of the 'dollar of our fathers.' Judge Griggs is heartily and earnestly with them on this question, and The Monitor believes he can carry Calhoun county against any man, be he ever so loved and honored, who proposes to wander off from the party with Cleveland."

The Milleville Recorder says of Hon. W. J. Speer's candidacy for treasurer: "The present contest for the office of treasurer is not a contest for the office, but a contest for the state press to voice that strong sentiment which favors working the convicts on the public roads. As the state press is involved in the pending investigation and without any reference thereto except as an indication of popular dissatisfaction with the present convict system, the contest for the office of treasurer is a contest for the 'criminal labor' and 'highway improvement' in a common sense means the approval of the convict system and most conservative citizens. Here is the outline of the argument. The state has criminals; sentences them to hard labor as a punishment; is charged with the cost of keeping and guarding them; and is bound to protect them from wanton brutality. As a matter of public policy the punishment must be genuine; the hard labor must be productive of offsetting benefits; maintenance and guarding, and competition with free labor must be avoided. The state has public highways vitally important to its industrial and agricultural development and happiness of the people; but lacking in the most important elements of good construction. To improve them, to grade, to drain, to make them permanent and passable all these seasons is an undertaking too vast for sudden accomplishment, but calling for a systematic, well-directed labor force. The state has a large number of prisoners, and through the county organizations, bring her perennial army of 2,000 convicts to the crying demand which rises from the ghastly hordes of the state. The labor thus applied will most richly result: free labor will be relieved partially of an unpleasant burden; worked in the public service they will be kept from idleness; and the state will be benefited by the expenditure of the money, which would have been paid to the county for their maintenance. When you get up a man with a good eye, or when you produce one in congress, you are bound to vote for him; but until that is done, we are for Moses, first, last and all the time."

The Griffin News gives this timely advice:

"Nominate free coinage men for delegates to congressional, state and national convicts. Make every candidate declare himself in advance. Don't vote for any man whose financial principles are in hiding. Let each precinct attend to this matter, and the result will extend up from the precinct through the county, congressional and state conventions to the national convention and the grand result will be victory for the people and democracy."

In the talk of congressional matters in the fourth district, it will not do to lose sight of the fact that the state is a large enterprise keeps him in sight and says of him:

"Charles L. Moses is saving wood and out of the district are predicting a loss of \$100,000. The state is a large enterprise keeps him in sight and says of him: 'Charles Moses has given his undivided time and his best talent to this matter, and has succeeded in making money out of the state and the south, on this line, the congressmen in the fourth district, and the senate committee, and it was sent to the senate committee, and but for Senator Gordon's carelessness and indifference, the bill would have passed the senate, and the people entitled would be receiving the money, which would have amounted to over a million dollars. When you get up a man with a good eye, or when you produce one in congress, you are bound to vote for him; but until that is done, we are for Moses, first, last and all the time.'

Who is Georgia for anyway? Of course, we mean a republican standpoint.—Darien Gazette.

To which The Cuthbert Enterprise, remembering the Dingley episode, says: "Mr. Cleveland is a very well, is the way a republican of this county answered the above question a few days ago. 'Probably H. G. Turner would now suit them better.'"

Editor Rainey, of The Dawson News, is being talked of as a legislative possibility from Terrell.

The Griffin Call finds legislative possibilities in Hon. W. C. Beeks, Hon. D. J. Bailey, Hon. B. N. Barron, Colonel J. D. Boyd, Hon. T. H. W. E. H. Searey and Hon. J. D. Williams.

Mr. Frank S. Harrell, a prominent member of the Bainbridge bar, is spoken of as the possible senator from the eighth district. He is an able gentleman, and a member of one of the strongest families in southwest Georgia.

Jasper county is talking of Hon. J. D. Kilpatrick for senator from the twenty-eighth. Colonel Kilpatrick is an able lawyer, and is popular throughout the district.

The Talbotton News Era is authority for the statement that Representative Parker

will probably have no opposition for nomination.

Hon. T. H. Kilpatrick, of Harris, is the best congressional possibility in the fourth. Captain Stanford, of the same county, is also a possibility.

That Scroven Sheriff.

From The Thomasville Times.
When the governor gets through with investigating the penitentiary lessees he might turn a white heat light on the sheriff who had been leveling upon the lessees. The sheriff is still at large in this law adding, and law-enforcing state of Georgia. Turn the bull's eye on the sheriff. Scroven and let's see what he's doing.

SOME SAMPLES OF HUMOR.

The auctioneer was trying to dispose of the effects of a dime museum whose proprietor had gone into bankruptcy. The Chicago Tribune. The crowd was not enthusiastic, and the bidding was slow.

"Perhaps you would like to bid on some of these mummies, gentlemen," Mike said. "Ladies and gentlemen, anything else I warrant these mummies to be genuine or no sale. How much am I offered to start 'em? How much?"

There were no bids.
"How much am I offered to start a single mummy, gentlemen?"
There was no response, and the disgusted auctioneer turned to the museum proprietor and said, "How much am I offered for this crowd of stiffs I've been talking to?"

"My man," said the philanthropist, "I am going to give you a chance to work." "Mister," replied Meandering, "you might as well let me have my fortune play roulette as the other half on horse races, an' almost the last advice he gimme was never to take no chances."—Washington Star.

"That is a pretty well bred dog you have, isn't it?" "Well, he is so well bred that he trousers instead of pants," Indianapolis Journal.

Willie! Willie! teacher go to heaven when she dies, ma?
Mrs. Perry—Yes, dear.
Willie—But will they let her in?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I wouldn't mind voting," observed Mrs. Oldfash, "but the reverend gentleman gives much consideration to the subject, but I don't think I could ever bring myself to vote according to the Australian system. The reverend gentleman has no hesitation in so doing. Indulgence in wine and a larger number of wives than his religion allows, are among his rebellious acts."

SOME MEN TALKED ABOUT.

The innovations which the young carina is making in the etiquette of the Russian court are meeting with a good deal of opposition from some of the Muscovite ladies. Among the changes, her imperial majesty has decreed that the presentation shall be made in the English fashion, the sovereign offering her hand to be kissed, and not shaken, as was the custom of the Russian ladies. The ladies have indignantly refused to accept of this as an unnecessary display of haughtiness.

It is said that the sultan of Turkey is not a good Mohammedan. He conforms to many of the ceremonies prescribed for the faith, but when he feels inclined to break the prophet's laws he has no hesitation in so doing. Indulgence in wine and a larger number of wives than his religion allows, are among his rebellious acts.

Gladstone is an early riser, but only by the exertion of his will power, for he is fond of lettering and a game of backgammon, and he can sleep whenever and wherever he pleases.

Dr. Jameson was asleep when his ship reached England. He won't enjoy much of the laurels of his recent voyage. He is now sleeping in the arms of his wife.

The Convict Problem.
Editor Constitution—While public attention is so prominently attracted to the convict lease question by the proceedings now pending before the senate, it is not an opportune time for the state press to voice that strong sentiment which favors working the convicts on the public roads. As the state press is involved in the pending investigation and without any reference thereto except as an indication of popular dissatisfaction with the present convict system, the contest for the office of treasurer is a contest for the 'criminal labor' and 'highway improvement' in a common sense means the approval of the convict system and most conservative citizens. Here is the outline of the argument. The state has criminals; sentences them to hard labor as a punishment; is charged with the cost of keeping and guarding them; and is bound to protect them from wanton brutality. As a matter of public policy the punishment must be genuine; the hard labor must be productive of offsetting benefits; maintenance and guarding, and competition with free labor must be avoided. The state has public highways vitally important to its industrial and agricultural development and happiness of the people; but lacking in the most important elements of good construction. To improve them, to grade, to drain, to make them permanent and passable all these seasons is an undertaking too vast for sudden accomplishment, but calling for a systematic, well-directed labor force. The state has a large number of prisoners, and through the county organizations, bring her perennial army of 2,000 convicts to the crying demand which rises from the ghastly hordes of the state. The labor thus applied will most richly result: free labor will be relieved partially of an unpleasant burden; worked in the public service they will be kept from idleness; and the state will be benefited by the expenditure of the money, which would have been paid to the county for their maintenance. When you get up a man with a good eye, or when you produce one in congress, you are bound to vote for him; but until that is done, we are for Moses, first, last and all the time."

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FOUL CAT

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GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

the rush for our goods of that they are going. Never in the history of Atlanta have such fine, cheap clothes, hats and fishing goods been sold at such slaughtering prices.

GALLAWAY

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December 31, 1895 of the

Company

to the governor of the

NONE

THE YEAR 1895

OF THE YEAR 1895

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

Georgia in New York

EDEN,

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ARKPATRICK, Cashier,

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on terms consistent with

KIRKPATRICK, L. HOLBROOK,

ARLES RUNNETTE.

JACOB HAA, Cashier

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ANTA, GA.

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HARTFORD BICYCLES.

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and CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS.

strictly confidential.

GA.



thing about their parents; shall I invite them, too?"

"Oh, no," says the advisor. "I don't think dancing men have any parents. I never heard of their having any, or saw any members of their family. Each crop of them spring up every year without any kind of domestic background. They are a kind of stunted growth, but they will serve your purpose."

This is something of the idea of the chat, though I am not quoting it verbatim. It does, however, convey very keenly the average society man's utter lack of parental possessions.

Back from New York.

Miss Rebekah Love has returned from New York with a heart full of enthusiasm and a trunk full of pretty frocks.

"Oh, you must see Ada Rehan in her new play," she says. "I hope she will find it here when she comes. It is the finest thing she has yet done and she is as lovely as ever. Such a charm of voice and manner, she seems to me more like the beautiful, primitive woman than any modern creature."

It's just about a young fellow who pays his mother the same pretty courtesies as men pay their sweethearts. He is the youngest of a large family and his mother is an old lady, but to him she is the sweetest and most divine being in the world.

Most fellows are good to their mothers in a plain, affectionate matter-of-fact way, but this young chap takes his mother everywhere she wants to go. He makes no engagement for party or theater before first finding out the wishes of his blessed lady and many a time this season I have seen him at the theater with her, smiling upon her and talking to her with as much tender interest as though she were his sweetheart. He writes her pretty notes and sends her flowers and remem-

bered from the provinces of sunny France.

Conversation with a man under thirty-five is impossible, remarked the woman philosopher, because the man under thirty-five never converses; he only talks. And your chief accomplishment, of being a good listener, is entirely thrown away on him, because he does not in the least care whether you listen or not. Neither is it of any use for you to show that he has surprised or shocked you. He cares not for your approval or disapproval. He is utterly indifferent to you, not because you do not please him, but because he is not seen you at all. He knows you are in the street; he bows to you in the street; he knows your name and where you live. But you are only an entity to him, not an individual. He cares not for your likes and dislikes, your cares or hopes, or fears. He only wants to be pretty and well dressed. Have a mind if

you will. He will not know it. Have a heart and a soul. He will not concern him. He wants you to be tailor-made. You are a girl to him. That's all.

Fashion Hints.

A touch of turquoise blue on anything is quiet as a lode, and with almost any colored silk or satin gown a collar of turquoise blue velvet can be worn. It will be used to a great extent in millinery fashioning, generally in knots or rosettes holding flowers in place underneath the hat.

The most delicate, elaborate and exquisite of infant trousseaus was made in the Notre Dame convent in Baltimore, and is in the possession of a precious toy of only a few weeks old. The cloak is of white Ottoman silk with a cape finished with a founce of lace and dainty swan's down. The lining of soft white silk is the same as that of the little cap that matches, made of Valenciennes insertion drawn together with dainty threads before have decided to.

The Christening robe is of the finest thread cambric with a trimming about twelve inches finishing the bottom. These things from the convent in Baltimore are joined with French hems, embroidered in the most exquisite designs in the finest black floss. A ruff of thread cambric is embroidered in the same delicate fashion. The tiny yoke is of hair tulle finished with the narrowest of ruffles edged with exquisite lace. The petticoats correspond in exquisite daintiness, and the trousseau throughout is a study in beautiful handwork.

In association with the many practical features of the "Yams," or Business Woman's Exchange, the directors have decided to add to the exchange enterprise. In other words the club will combine with its present advantages all those of the woman's exchange, an institution that is conspicuous in women's enterprises in all the large cities.

From the lack of encouragement the woman's exchange attempted in Atlanta some time ago was dissolved and it is hoped that the present encouragement given to every phase of woman's work not only to the many industrious women who wish to benefit by their daily handwork, but to the artistic designing of it, the culinary art, the women's department of the club is meet-

ing with great success, the well prepared, wholesome food served in such agreeable surroundings being a source of comfort and pleasure to the women who lunch up in town. The library department is progressing rapidly and the general surroundings show thrift, energy and continued success.

"How are the children?" was asked the matron of the ladies' club yesterday, but before she could reply a tiny tot of three years, in the sweetest baby voice said, "Come on and dive me my pudding!" I said my best to the matron, pretty and happiest of little children—like so many of the pampered darlings enveloped in swans' down and embroidered flannel, several of the orphans have had the measles, but have reached "that degree of convalescence when their appetites are almost beyond their size," explained the genial and gentle matron. The smoothed back curls and patted their little cheeks with such a motherly air, one could not but regret much better off in such a home, though they were orphans, than many of the poor little creatures whose countenances are the greatest approval of the ladies' club for reformatories and such institutions.

While the world of fashion is still undecided as to what will be strictly a la mode in the width of skirts and breadth of sleeves, fond mamma may want to know something of the fashions. A clever fashion writer in the most reliable of publications says:

"Even with the tucks let down Polka's petticoats are for the most part likely, and in Tommy's kits there are no tucks to bring into use. Their arms and legs appear to have stretched doubly in length, and their little bodies are twice as thick as the year before. So you bundle up the last year's garments for the charity barrel, and start out on a shopping expedition, from which you will emerge with a new suit that you will require a seamstress the whole seven weeks of Lent."

"I saw at Best's the other day some charming frocks of ribbon and silk. One of striped French lawn, pink and white, was all in one piece, and cut low in the neck to reveal a guimpe. The short, puffed sleeves ended at the little wrist. The capes of lawn, edged with Valenciennes, fell over the puff from the shoulder. Three rows of baby-width velvet, run through a white lace heading, were placed in a similar design of pale blue dimity, being also made with skirt and round body in one, and cut out for a guimpe. But the top of the body was finished with three ruffles, about two inches wide, each edged with Valenciennes, and there were small knots of white ribbon on each shoulder. The belt was also of white ribbon, and finished at the back in two rosettes. A gown of white chambray had a white sailor collar of French embroidery, and this embroidery was employed in the belt, and formed small ruffles in the sleeves."

"Very dainty frocks for children are made of grass linen and lined with colored lawn silk, the belt and collar matching the lining in hue."

THE PASSING THROG.

Solicitor C. H. Beazley, of the county court of Lee, came up yesterday to ask the railroad commission to order a new depot at Leesburg. The railroad got out the letter last week. He said the ladies were not given a hearing, and hence it never came to a vote.

The association has about decided to leave the Unitarian church, which has been its meeting place for three years, and will probably hereafter assemble in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. A committee was appointed to confer with General Secretary Matthews concerning this proposed change.

Mrs. Swift read a speech on women's rights, recently delivered at the national convention of suffragists in Washington, by Mrs. Helen Morris Lewis, the president of the North Carolina association.

Mr. James F. Hart of Union Point, a brother of Judge John C. Hart, is at the Markham. He is one of the leading citizens of Greene county and will come to Atlanta to go into business.

Mr. Garrett P. Linderman, of South Bethlehem, Pa., is at the Aragon. He is largely interested in mineral lands in Bartow and has come down to look them over.

Representative Jenkins, of Putnam, registered at the Kimball last night.

Mr. C. W. Deming, of Brunswick, was at the Marion yesterday. He says that Jekyl Island is quite safe again this winter. The wealthy members have been enjoying life. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The New York World, has been down here. He has his paper by telegraph. He may be 100 or 10,000 miles away, but he receives a synopsis of the news by wire and he telegraphs his paper by telegraph. He flies enough telegrams every night.

Mr. J. N. Hall, of Millville, and Mr. Baron Garrard, of Eatonton, are at the Kimball.

Mr. Charles Case, a prominent insurance man of New York, is at the Aragon.

The photograph of S. E. Cremin, New York, on the Aragon's register recalls an incident of the expedition. One night the rich and beautiful Mrs. Sutro dropped a \$2,000 bracelet from her arm as she was going up a stairway in the hotel.

An actor, later a traveling man, he struck the bracelet and he was astonished at the beauty and brilliancy of his find. The next morning he inquired at the desk if any one had reported a lost bracelet. He had missed anything. And it was late in the morning before Mrs. Sutro discovered her loss. She was greatly disturbed and made haste to report to the office. There she had good news. Mr. Annis hunted up Mr. Cremin and was about to introduce him to Mrs. Sutro when they recognized each other as old friends. They had gone to school together.

Mr. Frank T. Bule, of the University of Georgia, is over making arrangements for the appearance of the Thalian Dramatic Club here.

A. G. McCurry, Hartwell; J. R. Barnes, Gainesville; Thos. E. Brown, Washington; J. C. Pike, Orangeburg, S. C.; M. Heard, Georgia, were at the Markham.

Senator Trammell Starr, of Dalton, is at the Kimball. Senator Starr is pushing his race for selector of the Cherokee circuit.

Thomas DeFord and son, Miss DeFord and Miss Kerr, of Baltimore, are at the Aragon.

Mr. Nathan Hobart and wife, of New York, are at the Aragon. Mr. Hobart comes south every winter.

Mr. Henry H. Vail, of New York, and Miss Vail are at the Aragon.

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Nick Block, a well-known business man of Macon, and George P. Burdick, who makes the fashionable attire for Macon's men, came up together yesterday.

Captain Wes Murphy came up from Columbus yesterday in order that he might have one day in which it would not be necessary for him to appear in the race for the general assembly. He has declined to run twenty-five times since the first of the year in the papers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Detroit, are at the Kimball.

man of the committee to see that the bill for the enfranchisement of Georgia women passes the next session of the legislature. This measure was not given a hearing, and hence it never came to a vote.

Although Magistrate Kudlich did not pass on the matter of wife ethics, the question is an interesting one. He said that a wife is a young man's wig, sir, a young man's wig, sir. Although Magistrate Kudlich did not pass on the matter of wife ethics, the question is an interesting one. He said that a wife is a young man's wig, sir, a young man's wig, sir.

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Nick Block, a well-known business man of Macon, and George P. Burdick, who makes the fashionable attire for Macon's men, came up together yesterday.

SOLID SILVER

Is the thing for presents. It doesn't break if you drop it and can be handed down in the family for hundreds of years. Many pretty things we have and the price will please you. Will you have a present to make soon?

Julius R. Watts & Co.

Jewelers, 27 Whitehall.

Cash paid for old gold and silver.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—An experienced collector in rental business; must come well recommended. Special care Constitution.

WANTED—Reliable collectors in every county, lady or gentleman, to canvass and take orders for the self-interpreting new Testament illustrated with over 100 photographic views of places representing the actual scenes and events of the life of Christ and His apostles. Address: Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., No. 100 North Third Street, New York City.

WANTED SALESMEN—Energetic men to sell goods by sample at home or travel. Good commission. Address: J. H. Box 1003, New York City.

WANTED—Live, energetic building and loan solicitors to travel and organize local branches, and sell stock for this association. Only experienced men need apply. Liberal and satisfactory contracts will be made. Address: The Columbia Building and Loan Association, 112 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Young lady to operate typewriter; must be willing to work cheap. Address, stating salary wanted, Box 751, N.Y.

WANTED—Stenographer for about four hours' work daily at salary of \$2.50 per week. Address: Doctor's Office, 112 Broadway, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position in dry goods store by a young man with good references. Address: H. J. B. 2, Peters street, New York City.

WANTED—A good salesman to canvass city and country trade for a manufacturing house. A salesman accustomed to canvassing grocery and merchandise stores preferred. Satisfactory references required. Address: Constitution, New York City.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED to carry suspender side-line. Address Box 814, Cincinnati, O. feb 25 21 sun times

WANTED—Agents for the latest St. Patrick's Day ornaments, including the new St. Patrick's souvenir necktie. Complete sample line 25 cents. Write now. Mrs. P. O. Box 549, city. feb 25 21

WANTED—Houses.

WANT TO RENT or lease 4 or 5 room cottages in the city. Address: P. O. Box 549, city. feb 25 21

MONEY can always be had on money and notes and collaterals. Cuckoo and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks. See me at once if you want it. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22, Second Floor INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 11-12, 34 Capitol Avenue. ... \$20.00

11-12, 34 Capitol Avenue. ... \$20.00

11-12, 34 Capitol Avenue. ... \$20.00

11-12, 34 Capitol Avenue. ... \$20.00

11-12, 34 Capitol Avenue. ... \$20.00

11-12, 34 Capitol Avenue. ... \$20.00

If Christifor Columbus FOR THE USE OF CARS Was Alive Today

And should visit Atlanta he would make a discovery almost as important as the find of 1492. He certainly would be just as astonished to find out how much lower the price of silver, cut glass and jewelry are at J. P. Stevens & Bro's, 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., than can be found elsewhere. Others who wish to discover the very lowest prices on these goods should not forget the place—47 Whitehall street, Atlanta.

Wedding invitations and visiting cards engraved on the premises; no delay.

a fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for **canadian club** **old oscar pepper** **four aces** be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from re-filled bottles.

bluthenthal "b.b.b." & bickart

fine whiskeys. marietta and forsyth sts. hello! no. 378.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M. WOODLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 1041 Whitehall St.

OUR METHOD NEVER FAILS TO CURE

All diseases that have been neglected or failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands, can get well under our treatment. Sufferers wishing speedy relief and a sure cure should call on or write to Dr. H. Stanley & Co., for their symptom blanks.

SPECIALTIES:

Syphilis, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, Piles and all Rectal Diseases.

Office room 309 Norcross building, No. 212 Marietta street, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga. Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 12 p. m.

Stop and Think!

Don't give up. Don't let your disease become desperate. Don't let your whole life be a struggle. Don't become one of those chronic invalids who are always talking about "what used to be" or "what they might have done." Grasp the situation. Do not hesitate. In the future live your life. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all diseases. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. SPECIALTIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

WEAK MEN AND WOMEN! DO YOU WANT TO BE CURED?

We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can cure it. Our grateful patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine. MEN—Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night Emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Piles, Sore, Pimples, Itch, etc.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Pimples, Weakness, Displacements, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on face, or any disease peculiar to your sex. Patients treated and cured at our treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation. Send for the name of the doctor for Blank No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases. For reference book for men and women.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

212 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Rooms 34 and 35 Inman Building. Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

Rail Road Men—Correct time is of the utmost importance. If your watch is unsatisfactory we will make it run to the dot, or your money back. feb 25-1 m.

DELKIN'S, 69 Whitehall St.

MEETINGS

A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7 o'clock, sharp, this (Thursday) evening. The degree of Master Mason will be conferred, and candidates for the same are requested to be present. Brethren qualified will be served during the evening. Elevator at the Pryor street entrance.

HENRY M. WOOD, Worshipful Master. ZADOC B. MOON, Secretary.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION ADOPTS RULES Regulating Demurrage.

INDORSED BY THE MERCHANTS

The Railroads Made Quite a Protest on the Rule Against Discrimination in Demurrage Charges.

The new demurrage rules adopted by the state railroad commission will attract universal attention from merchants and shippers throughout the state. The rules as adopted include several important features which have heretofore caused complaint by the merchants who charged discrimination. Especially is this true in regard to rule No. 10. This section of the report was hotly contested by the representatives of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, the Mercantile chamber of commerce and that of Savannah.

The railroads fought this rule, claiming that the wording of the rule was not in keeping with the policy of the roads toward the various stations en route. The fact that no discrimination can be made appears to them to be placing the restrictions a little closer than necessary, as they have been given the right to practically their own discretion in the matter.

The set of rules as adopted include all the contingencies of railroad shipping, and the commission believes that the rules have been figured down to the lowest possible basis. The rules are as follows: "Rule 1—Railroad companies shall give prompt notice by mail to consignees of the arrival of goods, together with the weight and amount of freight charges due thereon; and when goods or freight of any kind in carload quantities arrive, said notice shall contain the date of arrival of the car also number of the car, net weight and the amount of freight charges due on the same. Storage and demurrage charges may be assessed if goods are not removed in conformity with the following rules and regulations. No storage or demurrage charges, however, shall in any case be allowed unless legal notice of the arrival of goods has been given to the owner or consignee thereof by the railroad company.

"Rule 2—Legal notice referred to in these rules may be either actual or constructive. Where the consignee is personally served with notice of the arrival of freight, from time begins at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day after such notice has been given. Constructive notice referred to consists of posting by mail to the consignee. Where this mode of giving notice is adopted there shall be twenty-four hours additional from time to be added to the forty-eight hours prescribed in rule 1, to be computed from day after notice was mailed; provided, however, that if in any case where notice of arrival is given by mail the consignee shall make oath that neither he nor agent or employee have received such notice, then no demurrage charge shall be made until after legal notice, as above specified.

"Rule 3—All package freight unloaded in depot, warehouse or other place, shall be by the owner thereof from the custody of the railroad company within forty-eight hours, computed from 10 o'clock a. m. of the day following the day of legal notice of the arrival is given and the car or cars are to be placed accessible to the consignee for unloading purposes on demand of the consignee; the failure of the railroad company to remove the car or cars after being so placed, or in any manner to obstruct the unloading of the consignee shall not be chargeable with the delay caused thereby; provided, further, that when any consignee shall receive four or more cars during any one day loaded with lumber, laths, shingles, wood, coal, lime, etc., and the railroad company shall be allowed to store such property in public warehouses at the expense of owner, if the same is not removed before demurrage charges attach.

"Rule 4—When any railroad company fails to deliver freight at the depot or to place loaded cars at an accessible place for unloading, such delay shall be subject to storage or demurrage charges allowed in the above rules until a sufficient time has elapsed after notice of such consignee to have removed said goods, by the exercise of ordinary diligence.

"Rule 5—Railroad companies are authorized to store such property in public warehouses at the expense of owner, if the same is not removed before demurrage charges attach.

"Rule 6—When any railroad company fails to deliver freight at the depot or to place loaded cars at an accessible place for unloading, such delay shall be subject to storage or demurrage charges allowed in the above rules until a sufficient time has elapsed after notice of such consignee to have removed said goods, by the exercise of ordinary diligence.

"Rule 7—When consignors ship goods consigned to themselves or order, it shall be the duty of the railroad companies to give legal notice to such consignees of the arrival of goods, together with the weight and amount of freight charges due thereon, by mail to the consignee at the place of destination, and demurrage will begin as in other cases of notice by mail; and the mailing of such notice shall be sufficient legal notice in such cases, whether the consignee actually receives the same or not.

"Rule 8—Consignees living more than five miles from the depot, and whose freight is destined to his residence or place of business, shall be allowed to have the goods stored at his residence or place of business, and no demurrage charges shall be allowed for such storage, unless the consignee has been notified by the railroad company to remove the goods, and such notification shall be allowed for such additional time as the consignee may require on account of the weather during the business hours.

"Rule 9—Railroads shall not discriminate between persons or places in storage or demurrage charges. If a railroad company collects storage or demurrage of one kind from all who are liable. No rebate or drawback or other device in charges will be allowed. If demurrage is collected by a railroad company at one point on its line, it must collect at all places on its line of the same rate.

"Rule 10—Cars detained or held for want of proper shipping instructions or by reason of improper or excessive loading, where the delay is caused by shipper, shall be subject to a demurrage charge of \$1 per car for each day or fraction of a day said car is detained or held, and no demurrage charges shall be made for storage and demurrage except as provided in the foregoing rules."

WOMEN'S NERVES

ONLY TOO OFTEN THEY ARE OUT OF TONE.

To Those of the Gentler Sex, Suffering from Nervous Debility, a Boon Is Offered.

It is no longer either fashionable on the one hand or a matter of reproach on the other to have "nerves" and know it. Women, from their keener, more delicate organization are more subject to nervous troubles—lack of vigor in mind or body, dyspepsia, neuritis and all the rest of the kind which never-die-mores are. And they suffer more when unstrung. Fortunately they respond more readily than men to a remedy, and the Kola Nervine Tablets have proved most beneficial. The remedy is not open to question. Thousands know this to be true. Here are a few expressions from hundreds received within the last two months:

Mrs. J. F. Hamilton, 141 Congress street, Portland, Me.—"I suffered greatly from nervousness and sleeplessness, and tried almost every known remedy without being helped. Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets proved most beneficial. The remedy is a great boon."

Mrs. Lulu Gleason, Onalaska, Wis.—"I was a victim of nervous prostration and dyspepsia. I have taken one box of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets, and have gained five pounds and am better and happier than I have been for five years."

Mrs. E. Jackson, 220 Lake avenue, South Duane, Minn.—"I have suffered for years from nervous prostration and insomnia and of the kind which never-die-mores are. And they suffer more when unstrung. Fortunately they respond more readily than men to a remedy, and the Kola Nervine Tablets have proved most beneficial. The remedy is not open to question. Thousands know this to be true. Here are a few expressions from hundreds received within the last two months:

Mrs. Samuel Lamb (aged seventy-four years), 112 South Washington street, St. Paul, Minn.—"I have suffered for years from nervous prostration and insomnia and of the kind which never-die-mores are. And they suffer more when unstrung. Fortunately they respond more readily than men to a remedy, and the Kola Nervine Tablets have proved most beneficial. The remedy is not open to question. Thousands know this to be true. Here are a few expressions from hundreds received within the last two months:

Mrs. Frank Morey, 28 Worcester square, Boston—"My little daughter became very much emaciated and nervous. I could get no help for her until I gave her Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets. I gave her half a tablet three times daily. It is now well, healthy and full of vigor."

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Neighbors and Friends

Showing and Talking

About those Suits we are selling at

\$10 Well they may, because it's barely cost of the \$12 cloth under usual conditions. Inside linings, \$15 workmanship and labor are so much and in \$18 some cases more than the cost of the cloth. In all our experience we never saw so much for the money. More and more selling every day—as the days go on, There'll be many more sold. Can't help it.

Leads-Neelto

Before Using. After Using.

BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER AND FUEL SAVER

Abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.

500 and 502 Boyce Building 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Several rights for sale. Can be seen in operation at Atlanta Constitution and Evening Journal engine rooms. Address

P. O. BURNS, ATLANTA, GA.

Railway Schedules

Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway Company.

No. ARRIVE FROM. No. DEPART TO.

101 Washington. 5:55 a.m. 112 Richmond. 7:30 a.m.

102 Washington. 8:15 a.m. 113 Washington. 10:00 a.m.

103 Richmond. 8:30 a.m. 114 Richmond. 10:15 a.m.

104 Chattanooga. 8:45 a.m. 115 Chattanooga. 10:30 a.m.

105 Chattanooga. 9:00 a.m. 116 Chattanooga. 10:45 a.m.

106 Chattanooga. 9:15 a.m. 117 Chattanooga. 11:00 a.m.

107 Chattanooga. 9:30 a.m. 118 Chattanooga. 11:15 a.m.

108 Chattanooga. 9:45 a.m. 119 Chattanooga. 11:30 a.m.

109 Chattanooga. 10:00 a.m. 120 Chattanooga. 11:45 a.m.

110 Chattanooga. 10:15 a.m. 121 Chattanooga. 12:00 p.m.

111 Chattanooga. 10:30 a.m. 122 Chattanooga. 12:15 p.m.

112 Chattanooga. 10:45 a.m. 123 Chattanooga. 12:30 p.m.

113 Chattanooga. 11:00 a.m. 124 Chattanooga. 12:45 p.m.

114 Chattanooga. 11:15 a.m. 125 Chattanooga. 1:00 p.m.

115 Chattanooga. 11:30 a.m. 126 Chattanooga. 1:15 p.m.

116 Chattanooga. 11:45 a.m. 127 Chattanooga. 1:30 p.m.

117 Chattanooga. 12:00 p.m. 128 Chattanooga. 1:45 p.m.

118 Chattanooga. 12:15 p.m. 129 Chattanooga. 2:00 p.m.

119 Chattanooga. 12:30 p.m. 130 Chattanooga. 2:15 p.m.

120 Chattanooga. 12:45 p.m. 131 Chattanooga. 2:30 p.m.

121 Chattanooga. 1:00 p.m. 132 Chattanooga. 2:45 p.m.

122 Chattanooga. 1:15 p.m. 133 Chattanooga. 3:00 p.m.

123 Chattanooga. 1:30 p.m. 134 Chattanooga. 3:15 p.m.

124 Chattanooga. 1:45 p.m. 135 Chattanooga. 3:30 p.m.

125 Chattanooga. 2:00 p.m. 136 Chattanooga. 3:45 p.m.

126 Chattanooga. 2:15 p.m. 137 Chattanooga. 4:00 p.m.

127 Chattanooga. 2:30 p.m. 138 Chattanooga. 4:15 p.m.

128 Chattanooga. 2:45 p.m. 139 Chattanooga. 4:30 p.m.

NEW Spring Tailoring Novelties.

Hats.

Our entire Winter Stock

Clothing, Suits, Overcoats,

Pants, Furnishings at

closing prices to make

room for our big Spring

trade.....

HIRSCH BROS.

44 Whitehall Street.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE... FITTINGS

--- AND --- BRASS GOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR.....

SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills

Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.

Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Telephone 511. W. B. MORRIS. 47 S. Broad St.

Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and plumbing in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given to setting up and proving steam and water power; do all kinds of pipe work; all work guaranteed satisfactory prices. Let me make you an estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

Thos. H. Northen, Walker Dunson.

J.C. HENDRIX & CO.

NORTHEN & DUNSON, The Dougherty Estate at Auction.

At Court House, Tuesday, March 3rd, at 10 o'clock a.m.

This is a very valuable estate, thirty lots and houses, all central and close to the city. Parties desiring to see the property should call on the auctioneer, J.C. Hendrix & Co., at the Court House, Tuesday, March 3rd, at 10 o'clock a.m.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, and Loans.

\$15,000, for an elegant Peachtree home on best part of the street; cost over \$20,000; a splendid bargain.

\$7,500, for a splendid North Side home of 9 rooms; must go; come see it.

\$2,500, nice two-story house, gas and bath, fronting east, alley side and rear, for \$2,500; early terms.

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Our entire Winter Stock

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For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills

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